

## A SECOND SLEEPY HOLLOW.

UNKNOWN TO FAME BECAUSE IT HAD NO CHRONICLER.

ELMSFORD, ONCE HALL'S CORNERS, AND ITS HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS—THE OLD TAVERN THAT WAS FAMOUS FOR ITS HOSPITALITY—ADVENT OF MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

The little hamlet of Elmsford, in the valley of the Nepperhan, or Sawmill River, half-way between White Plains and Tarrytown, is just at present prominent as the terminus of the New-York and Putnam Railroad, and will be a growing suburb of New-York.

Thirty years ago the hamlet rejoiced in the plain, unvarnished name of Hall's Corners, and it was not until 1870 that the present ornamental name was adopted—suggested by the presence of a big elm, still standing, near the stream known as the Nepperhan, and at a point once used in early times as a ford, before the predecessor of the present bridge was erected.

As a settlement the place dates back to the beginning of the eighteenth century. In 1704 the site of the present old-time roadhouse was occupied by a farmhouse belonging to Nicholas Storms, from whom, in the Revolutionary War, the place was known as Storms's Bridge. In proof of this, a letter preserved at the Nation's capital among documents belonging to Washington is cited. In the letter, which is dated 1780, the writer refers to having met General Washington the day before at Storms's Bridge, and this place was undoubtedly the spot indicated, as Washington must have been there frequently, his headquarters, as well as those of Rochambeau, the French general, having been only a mile to the south, and are still pointed out.

The Valley of the Nepperhan, in the Revolution, was the scene of many encounters between the British and American armies, and in this little settlement lived many of the leaders of the local American forces. In the little churchyard of the Dutch Reformed Church, facing the railroad station, reposes the body of Isaac Van Wart, one of the captors of Major André. His grave is marked by an unpretentious monument, upon which, among other inscriptions, appears the following:

Here repose the mortal remains of Isaac Van Wart, an Elder in the Dutch Reformed Church, who died on the 23rd day of May, 1828, in the 61st year of his age. Having lived the life of a Christian.

The citizens of the County of Westchester erected this tomb in testimony of the high sense they enter for the virtuous and patriotic conduct of their fellow-citizen and as a memorial sacred to public gratitude.

Isaac Van Wart was born and brought up in the neighborhood of Elmsford, and, after the stirring times of the Revolution, it was to this spot he returned and spent his remaining days, surrounded by the familiar scenes of his youth and secure in

## Moderate Prices



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Suits to order from

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**Nicoll.**

771 Broadway,  
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BOWERY STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

## STRICT MILK REGULATIONS.

HEALTH OFFICIALS DETERMINED TO PURIFY THE SUPPLY.

A MATTER OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO THE CITY—OVER 2,700 PERMITS APPLIED FOR.

New-York City's milk supply is so enormous, and its purity is of so much importance in maintaining public health, particularly on account of the danger to young children from impure milk in the warm weather which is now approaching, that any regulations of the Health Department to insure the purity of the milk supply are of interest to all the people of the city.

The Health Commissioners believe that an important step in the direction of the better enforcement of the regulations against the sale of impure



ISAAC VAN WART'S TOMB.

milk was taken when Section No. 221 was added to the Sanitary Code. That section was adopted on January 21 of this year and is quite brief, although it is to have wide-reaching effect. It reads: "No milk shall be received, held, kept, offered for sale or delivered in the city of New-York without a permit in writing from the Board of Health and subject to the conditions thereof."

Before the Health Department could begin to enforce the new section of the Sanitary Code it was necessary to serve notice on all of the milk dealers in the city that they must apply for the permits, and that was done several weeks ago. A complete list of the milk dealers was in the hands of the milk inspectors before the section was adopted. The Health Board decided not to charge anything for the permits. It was necessary to provide application blanks for the dealers and to detail clerks to receive the applications and issue the permits to the dealers who furnished the information desired. All this has meant additional expense, but the Health Board decided that the money would be well spent.

One object to be attained by the permit system is the collection of complete information as to the sources of the city's milk supply. A person who sells milk in a store in the city is required to fill out an application blank, stating his or her name, business, address, the average number of quarts of milk sold every day, the name and address of the person from whom the milk is purchased, the time of the delivery of the milk at the store and the marks on the milk cans. If the milk is purchased direct from a farmer or creamery, or comes from a farm owned by the storekeeper, the applicant for the permit must fill out a special information blank, stating the town, county and State in which the farm or creamery is situated, the shipping station, the railroad which carries the milk, the time of the milking and the time of the shipping, the time in transit, the number, breed and condition of the cows, the method of feeding and housing the cows, and other information. Owners of milk wagons must fill out application blanks, stating most of the information given by the storekeepers, and also the number of the wagon, the time of entering the city, the ferry or road taken from the railroad station, the name of the driver and his address.

The sanitary officials believe that the information thus obtained will be of great service in the work of tracing skimmed or watered milk, and ascertaining what farmers or agents in the country send impure milk to the city. The information will also be of much importance when there is reason to suspect that the milk of cows suffering from pleuro-pneumonia or tuberculosis is being sent to the city. With a complete record of the milk supply at hand and classified, the inspectors can keep a much more effective watch on herds of cows.

It is believed also that as soon as the permit system is fairly in operation the dealers in milk in this city will be much more careful not to sell any milk that is not pure and wholesome. If a dealer is caught selling impure milk his permit will be revoked, and he will lose his business. So long as it was possible for a seller of adulterated milk to escape with a fine when he did not escape detection, many dealers were willing to take the risk on account of the profit in dealing in skimmed or watered milk, but few of them, it is believed, will be willing to take the risk when detection will mean the loss of their trade in addition to the fine. Offending dealers in the city have declared frequently that the pure milk was skimmed or watered before it was sent from the farms, and that they were not responsible for the condition. It is believed that the dealers will be careful to test all of the milk received by them before it is offered for sale, and that they will thus aid the Health Board in exposing the farmers who send impure milk to the city.

The Health Board has been at some pains to define clearly in the sanitary law what is meant by unlawful milk adulteration. By a special amendment to the code "adulterated" milk is declared to mean:

1. Milk containing more than 22 per centum of water or fluids.
2. Milk containing less than 38 per centum of milk solids.
3. Milk containing less than 8 per centum of fat.
4. Milk drawn from animals within fifteen days before or five days after parturition.

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From 35th to 36th Street, New York.

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A PERFECTLY elegant lamp, made of solid oak, with fine, elegant finish, elegantly trimmed with brass. Three drawers and compartments, roll-top, pigeon holes. Very low at \$10.33.

ICE-CREAM freezer, The Ohio well-made, strong, easy motion, will freeze cream faster than any other make. Freezer, 4-quart size, \$1.40; 6-quart size, \$1.70; 8-quart size, \$2.10; 10-quart size, \$2.40.

SOLID Oak Buffet or sideboard, two doors, one large and one small, drawers, two small ones, and a commode, complete. Can be had also in oak, \$23.90.

A MAGNIFICENT article of Furniture in any home, a Secret three-drawers, with three shelves behind glass doors, one large drawer, two small ones, and a commode, complete. Can be had also in oak, \$23.90.

WATERING POTS, in green japanned tin, strong and well made. No garden should be without one. 1-quart size, \$0.09; 2-quart size, \$0.12; 3-quart size, \$0.15; 4-quart size, \$0.18; 6-quart size, \$0.21.

BRONZED or Mahogany Stool, with brass feet, Without brass feet, \$1.50.

SOLID Oak Bookcase, carved cornice, glass door, handsome and useful article, 2 ft. in. wide, 1 ft. deep, 3 ft. 3 in. high, very cheap, \$4.49.

ORIENTAL Portieres, very heavy fringe, top and bottom, all over, pattern in very rich colors; a bargain at \$15.00 per pair, our price, \$3.00.

THE LARGEST and best lamp for the room, a three-drawers, in pink, blue or drab, with gold, brass or complete, \$4.00.

A TURKISH Library, with striped Chippendale velvet, mahogany frame, \$12.11.

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MAHOAGANY Combination Bookcase and Writing Desk, with French plate mirror, two drawers, and a closet, very cheap, \$11.00.

ICE-CREAM freezer, The Ohio well-made, strong, easy motion, will freeze cream faster than any other make. Freezer, 4-quart size, \$1.40; 6-quart size, \$1.70; 8-quart size, \$2.10; 10-quart size, \$2.40.

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MAHOAGANY Combination Bookcase and Writing Desk, with French plate mirror, two drawers, and a closet, very cheap, \$11.00.

## FROELICH FLAWLESS FOLDING BEDS AND ALL OTHER BRASS AND IRON FOLDING BEDS.

## PLANS OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

EX-JUDGE HOWLAND'S PROJECT FOR THE FREE-CIRCULATING SYSTEM.

A SUGGESTION WHICH EXCITES INTEREST—PERSON DRISLER ON SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR STUDENTS.

The editorial article that appeared in "The Sun" yesterday morning with reference to ex-Judge Henry E. Howland's plan for making the free circulating libraries distributing stations for the free circulating libraries, instead of spending millions for a new building, is likely to receive the consideration of many of the patrons of the city libraries. The trustees of the Consolidated Libraries have, as already announced in The Tribune, applied for the right to use for the site of their proposed new building the ground now occupied by the Reservoir, at Fifth-avenue, and Forty-second-street. George F. Howland's proposition is that the city should grant the use of the site that a bill authorizing the city to grant the use of the site had been drafted.

When this proposal was yesterday brought to the attention of Professor Henry Drisler, one of the trustees of the Consolidated Libraries, he said: "I have no particular comment to make upon Judge Howland's proposition. It is simply one man's idea. The Consolidated Libraries, among other advantages, offer facilities to a class of readers who are not reached by the free circulating libraries—namely, those who desire to do a great deal of reading or research along special lines. Almost every week I receive several applications from such persons for permits to use the volumes of the Consolidated Libraries in this way. When this permit is granted the holder of it is allowed to occupy a room where he can have under his hand all the books touching upon his line of inquiry that he desires. It is just as though he were in his own library. Here he comes day after day to pursue his researches."

"I do not consider Judge Howland's proposal as hostile to the Consolidated Libraries, the trustees of which always welcome suggestions from the public. I have nothing to say for or against his plan. All that the trustees have to say they said yesterday morning when they met at the Reservoir site. The matter rests here until that application is answered."

## TEST OF A NEW RANGE FINDER

IT IS THE INVENTION OF LIEUTENANT RAFFERTY.

ONE SHOT STRUCK A BARREL AT A DISTANCE OF THREE MILES THROUGH ITS USE.

Much has been written about the defenceless condition of the commercial centres on the seacoast, and it is the general opinion that steps should be taken to remedy this. Congress is about to take action after thorough and laborious researches into the subject; the Army engineers have their plans prepared, and the artillery experts are ready. The Fortification Board is in New-York City at the present time making its periodical investigation. This Board consists of General Miles, who is president of the Board; Colonel Royal T. Frank, of the Artillery; Colonel Haines, of the Engineer Corps; Mr. Outwater, Major Phelps, and Captain J. C. Ayres, of the Ordnance Corps. Tuesday was spent by this Board at Fort Wadsworth inspecting the range finder and relocater invented by Lieutenant Rafferty. Fort Wadsworth is on a bluff overlooking the Lower Bay, and is one of the most important defences of New-York City.

It was here that Lieutenant Rafferty's invention was seen, near one of the guns on the shore. In appearance it is like a dial with hands similar to an old-fashioned telegraph signal instrument. The simplicity of it is striking. It is a device that will, it is hoped, revolutionize the art of gunnery. It obviates shooting at random, and the enormous expenditure of costly ammunition will be averted. The importance of this is appreciated when it is realized that the cost of a single round fired from a modern gun is from \$20 to \$25. Every shot can now be driven where it will do the most good or the most harm; the gunner can now buy his destructive

missiles into the selected mark with the same degree of accuracy at a distance of eight miles as if the target were close at hand. It does not require a gunner of phenomenal skill to accomplish this; a private soldier with ordinary intelligence can do it, for the device guides him.

Moreover, the gunner does not at any time see the enemy's ship at which he is firing. His gun is mounted on a carriage which is so arranged that the gun is below a masonry parapet while he is loading it and aiming it; it is raised above the parapet for an instant only; it fires its shot and then quickly disappears from view, leaving the enemy no target at which to aim his guns. Not only can one gun be aimed in this way, but this range finder and relocater enables any number of guns in different forts to be aimed and fired simultaneously at any ship.

Suppose, for example, a hostile fleet should suddenly appear off Long Island, entirely out of sight of the gunners at Fort Hamilton, Fort Wadsworth and Governor's Island; they could, nevertheless, be annihilated in short order. All the guns at Wadsworth could be directed on one vessel; those of Hamilton on another, and Governor's Island, if it had any, on another; or all the guns of the harbor could be directed with accuracy on a single one. It is immaterial, also, whether the enemy's ship is steaming three knots an hour or twenty. The value of this invention is seen in a consideration of the fact that five hits can be guaranteed now where only one could be secured before.

On Tuesday last two shots were fired with the Rafferty range finder at a target over three miles distant. The first shot struck the water only fifteen yards distant, while the second shot hit the target, destroying it. There was also used another of Lieutenant Rafferty's inventions for correcting atmospheric errors, which greatly assisted in the long distance firing. The Government has made experiments with the range finder before, and has pronounced it very efficient, all tests confirming this judgment. It has received enormous encomiums in the United States Naval publications. It is manufactured by the American Artillery Range Finder and Relocater Company, whose office is in The Tribune Building, at the corner of Nassau-street and Broadway. Its president, General Henry L. Humphreys, General Anson G. McKee, and Colonel Frederick A. B. Wadsworth are among the distinguished directors of the company.

## LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

Deputy Sheriff Butler has received an attachment for \$4,475 against David J. Mackey, of Evansville, Ind., in favor of Christopher C. Baldwin, for money advanced for the purchase of stock of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad Company.

The same Deputy Sheriff has received an execution for \$55 against the Delarte Manufacturing Company, of No. 124 West Twenty-third-st., manufacturer of corsets and women's waists, in favor of Mary D. Atwood. The company's manufactory is in Newark.

The Sheriff has received a writ of replevin from Goldsmith & Doherty for \$2,500 against B. P. P. & Co., manufacturers of bedding, at Nos. 58 and 61 Broadway, who made an assignment on April 10, and in favor of Philip Fuhr, as assignee of B. P. P. & Co., stock brokers, for balance due on stock transactions.

An execution was received by the Sheriff yesterday for \$8,750 against William M. Duncan and Robert L. Galane, who composed the firm of Duncan & Galane, and for \$14,000 against William M. Duncan alone, both in favor of Philip Fuhr, as assignee of B. P. P. & Co., stock brokers, for balance due on stock transactions.